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come to be distributed again. When a drouth begins, the protoplast develops a new layer of the cell membrane. A cell divides not more than twice between two drouths. Agamic reproduction may take place early in the year, by the cell dividing unequally into a smaller pigment cell and a large, simple reproductive spore (akinete.) The pigment body disintegrates, the wall weakens and this becomes a breaking point for the dividing up of the filament.

#### BACTERIA AID IN FORMATION OF EUROTIIUM

Sartory and Roger (C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris; 79: pp. 174-5) found, in a variety of *Aspergillus B* grown on damp straw, that they could secure promptly and abundantly and constantly the formation of perithecia, provided the culture was inoculated with microorganisms of the *B. mesentericus* group. Otherwise, he found, with pure cultures of the *Aspergillus* he could not get the *Eurotium* even with the aid of the various media hitherto suggested by students as valuable in this connection.

#### BACTERIAL INFECTION IN FRESH EGGS

Hadley and Caldwell (Bul. 164: R. I. State Col. Ag. Exp. Sta.) have discovered 8.7% of fresh eggs show bacterial infection of the yolk. The whites were sterile in all cases examined. The fertilization of the egg made no difference in the percentage. Forty different bacterial forms were found. There were no streptococci, and none of the groups causing hæmorrhagic septicæmia, enteritis, typhoid-dysentery, or diphtheria.

The study was instituted to throw light on the mortality of embryos in incubation, and the degree to which the mortality of chicks in brooders may be influenced by egg infection from mothers harboring the germs of diseases.

#### SOME REMARKABLE FEEDING ACTIONS OF AMEBÆ

Mast and Root (J. Exp. Zool. July, 1916) report studies of the capture of rotifers, paramecia, and other ciliates, by Ameba. They capture rotifers by flowing around the foot while attached. The protoplasm gradually flows upward along the stalk. The rotifer contracts in the effort to relieve the pressure; but when it extends